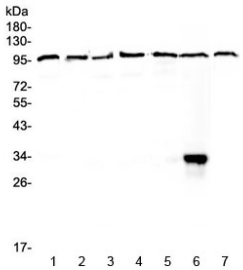
DGCR8 Antibody (RQ4228)

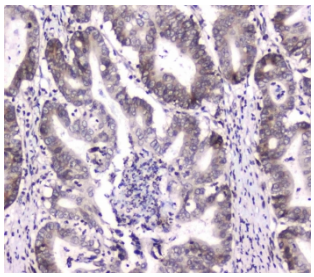
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
RQ4228	0.5mg/ml if reconstituted with 0.2ml sterile DI water	100 ug

Bulk quote request

Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Antigen affinity purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purity	Antigen affinity
Buffer	Lyophilized from 1X PBS with 2% Trehalose and 0.025% sodium azide
UniProt	Q8WYQ5
Localization	Nuclear
Applications	Western Blot : 0.5-1ug/ml IHC (FFPE) : 1-2ug/ml Direct ELISA : 0.1-0.5ug/ml
Limitations	This DGCR8 antibody is available for research use only.



Western blot testing of human 1) HeLa, 2) placenta, 3) COLO320, 4) HepG2, 5) A549, 6) MCF7 and 7) 22RV1 lysate with DGCR8 antibody at 0.5ug/ml. Predicted molecular weight ~86 kDa but can be observed up to ~120 kDa.



IHC testing of FFPE human rectal cancer tissue with DGCR8 antibody at 1ug/ml. Required HIER: steam section in pH6 citrate buffer for 20 min and allow to cool prior to staining.

Description

The DGCR8 microprocessor complex subunit (DiGeorge syndrome chromosomal [or critical] region 8) is a protein that in humans is encoded by the DGCR8 gene. This gene encodes a subunit of the microprocessor complex which mediates the biogenesis of microRNAs from the primary microRNA transcript. The encoded protein is a double-stranded RNA binding protein that functions as the non-catalytic subunit of the microprocessor complex. This protein is required for binding the double-stranded RNA substrate and facilitates cleavage of the RNA by the ribonuclease III protein, Drosha. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the DGCR8 antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

A recombinant human protein corresponding to amino acids K561-Q762 was used as the immunogen for the DGCR8 antibody.

Storage

After reconstitution, the DGCR8 antibody can be stored for up to one month at 4oC. For long-term, aliquot and store at -20oC. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.